THE COLUMBIAN.
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
G. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 11
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 9

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SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y
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Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
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Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
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Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Espy.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. D. S. Barclay.
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Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.
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Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.
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Minister—Rev. M. L. Snyder.
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Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs,
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Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
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Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 2½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

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VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

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J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street, Above 4th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, North side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, 77-1y.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

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W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april 19, 1878.

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NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn's.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. NOV. 16, 77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,675,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Incoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
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Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa, oct. 26, 77-1y.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
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Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
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Office in Ent's BUILDING.

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Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in URANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be ad for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

84 Ninth Street Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1874.
Messrs. DREHER, REAY & CO.
Gentlemen:—Your paints have given entire satisfaction. I have used them on a good many different kinds of work, such as iron, Tin, Wood, Brick, &c., and never heard any complaints, on the contrary, the work stands well and for wear, will in my opinion, stand with any lead in the market. When in want of reference in this city or vicinity you are at liberty to use my name with pleasure, also to use this as you think best.
Respectfully Yours,
JOHN T. GRAY,
Painter and Dealer in Paints, Oils, &c.

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS, 8 CENTS.

MONTOUR METALLIC WHITE. 8 CENTS,

MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN, 6 CENTS.
OFF COLORS AT THIS PRICE.

PURE LINSEED OIL
at lowest market rates.

Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

HENRY S. REAY,
MANUFACTURER,
RUPERT, PA.

MOYER BROS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May 8, '78.-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per pack age, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-tf

Poetical.

REFLECTIONS.

Behold this ruin! Here's a skull
Once of etherial spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious seat;
What beauteous pictures filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure, long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mould'ring canopy,
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void:
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be for ever bright,
When stars and suns have lost their light!

Here in this silent cavern, hung
The ever ready, tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
And gentle concord never broke,
This silent tongue shall plead for thee,
When time unveils eternity!

Perhaps the heart pulsated here,
That always bled to think the tear
Of widow's grief and orphan woe
So oft in this cold world should flow,
And oft alone in thoughtful mood
Hath raised a fervent prayer to God
That he would soothe the troubled breast
With grief and penury oppressed!

Say, did these fingers delve the mined,
Or with the envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can nothing now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame!

Avails it whether bare or shod
These fee' the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek affection's humble shed,
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's lap returned,
These feet with angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky!

"NEVER"

"Wilt thou forget?" The billows bound
Between the ship and shore,
A heart is drifting out to sea,
With sorrow steeped and sore,
Its mate upon the rugged rocks,
Where dash the breakers ever,
Repeats into the echoes 'round,
"Ah! never! never! never!"

Swift winds attend the fleeting craft,
The outer sea is won;
A sail sinks 'neath its distant rim
And sinks the watcher's sun
Ah, waters! will ye e'er unite
The hearts that thus ye sever?
Ah, Hope! is yours the power to still
The voice that answers "Never!"

'Twas summer then, 'tis summer now—
The wind and waves are sighing,
A wreck upon the farther rocks
In shattered mass is lying;
A lifeless form is on the beach,
And dead in all endeavor,
But lives the echo's sad refrain,
And shout the waters, "Never!"

A shadow from the jutting cliff
Falls o'er the pallid face,
Another life goes out to meet
The billows close embrace;
The corses dot the silv'ry sands,
Two souls are joined forever,
Two spirits sail the azure seas,
To be divided never.

A QUEEN'S DEATH.

If ministers and courtiers were counting on her death, Elizabeth had no mind to die. She had enjoyed life as the men of her day enjoyed it, and now that they were gone she clung to it with fierce tenacity. She hunted, she danced, she jested with her young favorites, she coquetted, and she scolded and frolicked at sixty-seven as she had done at thirty.

'The Queen,' wrote a courtier a few months before her death, 'was never so gallant these many years, nor so bent upon jolity.'

She persisted in spite of opposition, in her gorgeous progress from country house to country house. She clung to business as of old, and rated her usual fashion 'one who minded not giving up some matter of account.'

But death crept on. Her face became haggard, and her frame shrunk almost to a skeleton. At last her taste for finery disappeared, and she refused to change her dress for a week together. A strange melancholy settled down on her.

'She held in her hand,' says one who saw her in her last days, 'a golden cup which she often put to her lips; but in truth her heart seemed too full to need more filling.'

Gradually her mind gave away. She lost her memory, the violence of her temper became unbearable, her very courage seemed to forsake her. She called for a sword to lie constantly beside her, and thrust it from time to time through the arras, as if she heard murderers stirring there. Food and rest seemed alike distasteful. She sat day and night propped up with pillows on a stool, her fingers on her lips, her eyes fixed upon the floor, without a word. If she once broke the silence it was with a flash of her old queenliness. When Sir Robert Cecil declared she must go to bed, the word roused her like a trumpet.

'Must!' she exclaimed; 'is must a word to be addressed to a Princess? Little man, little father, thy father, if he had been alive, durst not have used that word.'

Then as her anger spent itself, she sank into old dejection.

'Thou art so presumptuous,' she said, 'because thou knowest that I shall die.'

She rallied once more when the ministers beside her named Lord Beauchamp, the heir to the Suffolk claim, as a possible successor.

'I will have no rogue's son,' she cried hoarsely in her seat.'

But she gave no sign save a motion of the head at the mention of the King of Scots. She was, in fact, fast becoming insensible, and early in the morning, on the 24th of March, 1603, the life of Elizabeth—a life so great, so strange and lonely in its greatness—ebbed quietly away.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In Calcutta there are 199 Hindoo temples, 117 Mahometan mosques, 31 Christian churches and 2 Jewish synagogues.

Miscellaneous.

MOTHER SHIPTON ECLIPSED.

The Destiny of the Republic Prophesied a Century Ago—The Wonderful Events Foretold by Mrs. Abby Marsh—"The Smoke of Battle" to follow the Next Presidential Campaign

The family of Dr. Marsh, in Albany avenue, Brooklyn, have in their possession a remarkable old document, which has been preserved with great care ever since the father of the present head of the family came to reside in that city. The paper is a dilapidated bit of parchment containing written verses on both sides, but the ink has become so faded that careful study is required to decipher the words. Around the edges a rude attempt at binding has resulted in making the parchment more fragmentary than before. Several years ago a copy of the verses was made, which is still in good condition, and is shown to friends in the family. The verses contain a prophecy, and were written by Mrs. Abby Marsh, in the year 1787, at her home in Sherbrook, Canada. Her immediate descendants claimed that Mrs. M, was possessed of extraordinary powers of foresight, and instanced an occasion when she awoke from a dream in time to save the life of a child. Like all other prophetic effusions, however, it received but little attention until several of its assertions had become things of the past, and public attention was called to their apparent fulfillment. Fragmentary portions of the rhyme which Mrs. Marsh called "Columbia's Destiny," found their way into the Canadian newspapers, some of the extracts being in the possession of Dr. Marsh.

A reporter obtained permission to copy the old document, and they are herewith given, together with the explanation which a history of the last century suggests. Thus it runs:

Columbia, home of libertie,
Shall not twenty rulers see
Ere there shall be battle smoke,
Ere peace shall seem to be broke,
And in waves of peril tost,
The ancient order shall be deemed lost.

It is a significant fact, when taken in this connection, that R. B. Hayes is the nineteenth ruler of the United States, as will be seen by the order in which the presidents succeed each other:

1. Washington.	11. Polk,
2. John Adams,	12. Taylor,
3. Jefferson,	13. Filmore,
4. Madison	14. Pierce,
5. Monroe,	15. Buchanan,
6. J. Q. Adams,	16. Lincoln,
7. Jackson,	17. Johnson,
8. Van Buren,	18. Grant,
9 Harrison,	19. Hayes,
10. Tyler,	

The strange chronicler continues:

The first shall, too, the second be,
If the fates tell Truth as even he;
Where sits the sire shall sit the son,
But not the son's son.
And ere the son shall ruler be
One place shall send three;
Three with one shall make her four (4)

Reference is undoubtedly made to General Washington's proverbial truth telling, in the second line, and to the succession of John Quincy Adams to the place of his father, in the third. "But not his son's son," seems to point to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who has universally failed in his aspirations to become president. Between the Adamses did come three from "one place" (Virginia), who, with the accidental John Tyler made the fourth. Nor has the "Mother of Presidents" since born a son distinguished by even a nomination to the chief magistracy. The prophecy proceeds;

The first sprung from these desund loins
In death his predecessor joins;
Who beneath his son shall pass
And in a house that different was;
The next one shall have peace and war;
The third shall brook no kingly star;
When the quarter century's run,
Where sat the sire shall sit the son.

It is difficult to interpret a portion of this extract. Jefferson and John Adams it is well known, died on the 4th day of July, 1826, their simultaneous deaths forming one of the most remarkable coincidences in history; but the meaning of the clause, "And in a house that different was," is rather vague. The venerable ex-president died on the floor of the capitol, but the latter building was part of the original one erected at the seat of government. Mr. Madison's administration witnessed both the war with England and the period of peace and prosperity which followed it; while the quarter century reckoned from 1800, saw the inaugural ceremonies of the younger Adams.

Here several of the lines are so obliterated or defaced that they are unreadable.

Then comes he who should have been before
A soldier, who shall not have any war,

"Old Hickory's" record seems to bear this out, especially the last line. The vigorous manner in which he "sat down" upon the nullifiers "deferred," so Mr. Bancroft says, "the approaching civil war for many years." The prophecy continues:

(1 2) After the fox the lion shall
Be lordly ruler over all
But death shall in the mansion wield
Sword surer than in the tented field.
(3) After him there comes anon
One who had friends but shall have none.
(4) The hickory shall sprout out again;
A soldier come from battle plain,
But shall not long remain,
Nor shall his heir bear sway again.
(5) Then a youth shall follow, who (sic)
And shall know, though none knew.

Taken in their successive order, the above lines ought to apply first to Martin Van Buren (but why should he be called a fox?); second, to General Harrison, who died almost immediately after his inauguration; third to Tyler, whose conduct caused a rupture in his party; fourth, to Polk, who was popularly known as "Young Hickory" (see Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate." I. p. 374), and fifth to Franklin Pierce, the youngest up that time, and whose selection was a surprise to everybody.

While the next [probably Buchanan] do bear the rule,
To-morrow's sage is this day's fool;
There shall be trouble manifest,
North and South and East and West,
The strong man shall the weak befriend,
But it shall not be the end;
Under the next [Lincoln] shall widow's mourn,
Thousand's be slain, but millions born;
Death, in the strife, shall pass him by,
But when the peace cometh he shall die;
A soldier after him shall be,
Who shall see his century.

The hero of Appomattox is here undoubtedly referred to, and the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. But the most remarkable part of this prophecy is the following:

Rule afterward shall be got
By the one whose it was not;
Men shall roar, and rage, and rave,
But he shall have who should not have
When the storm of tide is over
Four shall make 6 and not 4.
He who was shall be no more,
And all that's past not make a score.

This will seem almost incredible to many, but it is proved beyond doubt that the lines were in existence, and in one instance published before Grant left the executive chair. Mr. Hayes is the nineteenth president; there has been "battle smoke" enough in a political sense, when are taken into consideration the recent electoral frauds. Can the last two lines by any possibility refer to the sage of Gramercy park, and the systematic dispatching he has received at the hands of the *Tribune*,

But Columbia shall again
Rise, and fairer be than then (sic)
Brother shall with brother speak,
Whom he hath not seen a week;
Letters shall go 'neath the deep
Likewise over the mountain steep;
Men shall speak to brazen ears,
That shall be mouths in after years;
Words spoken shall be sent through pos'.
So no s. lable be lost;
A drop of water shall have then
The force of many thousand men.

It does not take a very fanciful imagination to draw from the above a clear indication of Professor Edison's numerous wonders of invention. The alleged motor of Mr. Keely, Philadelphia mechanic, claims to utilize a drop of water so that thousands of pounds of pressure are obtained.

Much of the next passage is senseless, and clearly written in imitation of the old weirds. Whether the rain falling "as men ordain" might not be taken for the modern weather predictions, is a question for the individual reader to pass upon.

Ghosts shall guide the plow and rain
And snow shall fall as men ordain;
The commonest of stone or stick
Other shall be than long, broad, thick.
Here and in a foreign clime
Men shall be at the same time,
Bread ye shall from ashes bake,
Ice they shall to diamonds make,
And the salt seas their thirst shall slake.

The conclusion looks very much like the time when "two Sundays meet" or "to-morrow come never" runs as follows:

All these things shall happen, when?
They shall happen—not before
Six years shall be reckoned four,
Thirteen shall be thirty-nine;
This shall be the certain sign;
Nine and nine reversing take
(Eight and one the nine shall make),
When ninety-two are eighty-one
All these marvels shall be done.

A singular explanation of this apparently unmeaning riddle has been suggested by a mathematician named Townsend. When ninety-two are eighty-one. Washington took his seat as president in 1780; add ninety-two and you have eighty-one (1881). This 1881 is also made up of ones and eights, forming nine in reversed order. The "thirteen" may be taken as alluding to the original number of states, which the rhymer (remember that is stated to have written in 1789, not in 1812 or 1813) would have in her mind. The recent introduction of a bill into Congress proposing a constitutional amendment to extend the term of the executive to six years may cover the line—

Six years may be reckoned four.

Mr. Marsh considers the document genuine, and is able to produce a copy of the *Green Mountain* (Vermont) *Chronicle*, published in 1813, which contains an almost verbatim copy.

MACHINES RUN BY AIR.

You've heard of machines flying in the air of course. But now comes word of machines worked by air. These new engines are used to drag heavy trains, empty when going into, but filled with broken stone when coming out of, the great tunnel now being cut between Switzerland and Italy, under Mount St. Gothard.

It would be almost impossible to keep the air fresh in the tunnel, so far underground, if steam engines were used for cutting the rock; for they would make so much heat gas and smoke, that men could not work in there at all.

But these new machines do better, for they are worked by air instead of steam, and the air that escapes after being used in them is good to breathe. It is common air but it was first forced by water power into huge iron reservoirs, until there was a great deal more in them than there was in the same space outside. The reservoirs have to be tight and strong, or the air would burst them and escape.

The squeezed or compressed air is drawn off into a part of the new machine which looks like a big steam boiler, and it is then let into the working parts as wanted, rushing out with great force and making the machinery move, and drag the car, much in the way that steam would.—*"Jack in the Pulpit," St. Nicholas for March.*

GEN. JACKSON AND THE FRENCHMAN.

On the morning of the 8th, just before the commencement of the fighting, as Gen. Jackson was surveying the line of battle, a wealthy French merchant of New Orleans drove up to the lines and requested an interview with the General. On reaching his presence Jackson demanded of the Frenchman the object of his visit.

'I come,' said he, 'to demand of you the return to the city of my cotton which you have taken to make your breastworks.'

'Ah,' said Old Hickory, 'can you point out the particular bales that are your property?'

'Oui, Monsieur, certainment, zat is my cotton, and zat is my cotton,' pointing to many bails in the near vicinity.

'Well,' said Old Hickory, 'if that is your property you have just come in time to protect and defend it,' and calling to the corporal he ordered him to bring him a spare musket, and giving it to the Frenchman, he told him to stand and defend his property. At the same time he gave the corporal an order to shoot the fellow down if he attempted to run. There is no doubt but that the Frenchman was glad that his cotton was there to screen him from the British bullets.

Thomas Kirlin, an employee of a West Chester rolling mill, hung his vest up near the fire the other day. The corner of the vest that contained a pocket into which he had stuffed a $20 greenback was, of course the one to catch fire first. It did, and burned the money to a crisp the other parts of the garment escaping.

MY GRANDNATHER'S CLOCK.

A SONG THAT WAS SUDDENLY MADE POPULAR—HENRY C. WORK'S MELODIES.

Not to know 'Grandfather's Clock' argues yourself unknown. With its accompaniment of winding up, striking, ticking and running down, it is nightly played in theatre and concert hall to applauding auditors and is whistled by unnumbered puckering mouths. But not to know the words of this latest musical hit, or name the author, is simply to enroll one's self with the thousands who would be obliged to confess to the same ignorance. Two years ago the writer was shown a sheet music by Chauncey M. Cady. The music was entitled "Grandfather's Clock." Mr. Cady hummed it and said, "That's going to be popular. It will be just the thing to catch the popular ear." This was in '76. Mr. Cady's prophecy has come true in '78, and yesterday he himself told how it was done. "It was written by Henry C. Work," said Mr. Cady. "You know him? No! Bless you his life is a little romance. Let me tell you about him. In the first place, his father was Alanson Work, who with Burr and Thompson were in 1841, condemned to twelve years hard labor in the Missouri state prison for assisting fugitive slaves across the Mississipi river. Well about the time of the rebellion Henry Work came to our office in Chicago (I was then with Root in the firm of Root & Cady) with the manuscript of a song. He was then a printer struggling for a living. We saw that he had something in him, and not only bought his song, but engaged him to write for us for a term of years, agreeing to pay him a stipulated copyright. After he turned out "Kingdom Coming" and one or two other popular songs, we increased his copyright almost voluntarily. His songs make a great hit, especially 'Nickodemus,' Babylon is Fallen,' and 'Marching Through Georgia.' You didn't know he wrote that. Yes, indeed, I told you that he had it in him.

"His proceeds from his songs, continued Mr. Cady, "made him rich." He traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and in 1867 he went from Europe with a snug fortune. Then he went to Vineland, N. J., and with his brother invested his earnings in houses, and prepared to establish an extensive fruit farm. But the hard times came on, his investments were unprofitable, and he lost all his property. Added to this were domestic trials of the most heart rending nature, and finally there only remained to him his little daughter Nellie. He finally disappeared from view. No one knew where he was.

"Meantime the Chicago fire dissolved the firm of Root & Cady. We lost $315,000 and recovered from insurance companies only $55,000. It was a severe stroke to me. I was threatened with brain fever and had to quit work. About three years ago I came here and started in business again as a music publisher. I wanted some one to write popular music for me, and I thought of Henry C. Work. But I couldn't find him. He had secluded himself so effectually that it was six months before I found him, and then it was by meeting him accidentally on Broadway. He was very poor, and was trying to support himself and little daughter by writing magazine articles. Well, the result of our meeting was that Work wrote three songs for me, "The Mystic Veil," "Sweet Echo Dell," and "Grandfather's Clock." These were all published in 1876, and sold well from the start, but the latter piece has eclipsed the others, and in fact, all other songs recently published. It is the hit of the times."

"But how did you make it popular, Mr. Cady? You showed it to me in 1876, but I did not hear of it again until 1878."

"I'll tell you. I have collected the names of thousands of musical people, dealers and the like, and I send them circulars with the idea of my words and music publications. So I did with "Grandfather's Clock." The first that the large music dealers knew of the success of the piece was from the large orders received from the country. In fact the piece had been popular in the country for over a year. Last winter it was just as popular in Philadelphia as it is now in New York and Brooklyn; and for over a year and a half it has sold in large numbers on the Pacific coast. I think the first concert troupe that brought it out was the "Hyer Sisters Combination." They are negroes. They brought it out in New England, Sam Lucas singing the solo, and an invisible quartet the chorus. I saw by the papers that it was successful and went to New Haven one night to hear it. It was certainly a good thing. The audience gave him double and triple encores. As Sam Lucas said, 'they tore up the benches.' I must tell you a funny experience I had with the San Francisco minstrels, for it was a good joke on Wambold. When the song was first published I took a copy to Wambold and told him I thought it would make a hit. He laughed at me. Said he got bushels of such stuff every day. I went away. After the song began to sell well in the country I went there again, and he treated me no better. Said he didn't want any one to come telling him 'what was in his line;' that he wouldn't have such trash on his programme. I wasn't over and above pleased, and said to myself as I went away: 'I shan't go there again, but Mr. Wambold you'll have to sing that song yet.' And now every night you may read on the programme of the San Francisco minstrels, 'Mr. Wambold will sing "Grandfather's Clock." I'm going up there some time and ask Mr. Wambold if he hasn't some champagne on ice for me. I think the joke is on him."

"Well, then, Mr. Work is no longer so very poor?"

"Poor! I should say not. I pay him $250 a month on "Grandfather's Clock" alone, and he gets a good thing on others he has written "You know he wrote the famous temperance song, "Father Come Home." He now has another of similar character, not a temperance song, though, called "Shadows on the Wall," and he has just finished a sequel to "Grandfather's Clock." And, another thing, Work not only writes the songs, words and music, but he designs the title page. As I said before, he's got it in him."

'Poor Herbert! How I wish you did not have to slave so at that horrible store from morning till night!' said his wife, as, with a fond caress, she seated herself on her husband's knee, and gently stroked the auburn locks from his sloping brow. And the grave, stern man of business understood her at once, and answered: 'Well, Susie, what is it—a bonnet or what? Go light on me, for money is scarcer than ever.'

WAS THE "OLD MILL" AT NEWPORT A BAPTISTERY.

In *Scribner* for March, Mr. R. G. Hatfield has a fresh study of the old problem of the original use of the old tower in Truro Park, Newport. In the author's mind, the weight of evidence is decidedly in favor of it having been built as a baptistery by the Norwegian discoverers about the year 1000. In elucidation of this theory, and in confutation of others, a number of interesting drawings of baptisteries, etc., are given with the article. The writer says:

In the early centuries it was considered indispensable that every cathedral, or church of a bishop, should have its baptistery,—a separate building located in the vicinity of the cathedral, where the ordinance of Christian baptism could be administered to the candidates, preparatory to admitting them to the assemblies of the faithful. In Italy alone about sixty of these buildings are still extant. Some of them are in ruins, as at Canosa, in Apulia, and at Castel-Seprio; others still have had the font removed, and as chapels made to serve for worship, as that of Sta. Costanza, at Rome, that of Bologna, and that of Rovigno, in Istria; many are still used as baptisteries, and in some the original font, of ample dimensions, yet remains, as in Rome, at the Lateran baptistery the font of which is twenty-seven feet in diameter; that of the beautiful circular baptistery of Pisa, the font in which is ten feet in diameter and three and one-third feet deep; as also that of Nocera, the font in which is seventeen feet in diameter and four feet deep. The font of the baptistery of Florence was destroyed three hundred years since; it occupied an octangular space twenty seven feet in diameter, now paved with marble differing from the other pavement, and surrounded by a white marble coping, on which, plainly visible, is an inscription designating the inclosed area as the place of the original font. Dante, in his immortal poem, refers to this font, a part of which he broke in his efforts to save a child from drowning. These facts afford incontestable proof, in addition to historical traditions concerning them, of the use for which these buildings were originally constructed. If these were baptisteries—and it cannot be questioned—then the Newport structure was also one.

The round buildings of Greenland, referred to by Professor Rafn, were also baptisteries. There was one doubtless, for each bishopric. Only one is found in Vinland, because the colony was small, and was all comprised, no doubt, in one bishopric.

It need not be thought strange that, if the Newport structure be a baptistery, there are no remains of the church near which it must have stood. In a country like Vinland, abounding with timber at that early time, the first structures of the colonists were undoubtedly of wood, and not until they came to feel that their residence there was likely to prove permanent

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 14, 1879.

REORGANIZATION.

Columbia county was originally called in Democratic times the "Star of the North," because of its unswerving devotion to the principles enunciated and advocated by Jefferson and his immediate successors. Until a recent date our majorities were certain and constantly increasing. Of late this has been changed, and all owing to the domination of a new element in our organization, whose motto is "Rule or ruin." Because of independence of thought, men have been ostracised and even political nominations, whoever may be the candidates, are the result of a secret cabal. Disappointed or expectant men combine, and a defeat or doubtful victory is the result. Men have the right to differ as to who shall be nominated. They have the right to resist nominations fraudulently made, or for any improper candidate. The party have a right to discuss the issues of the day, and express their opinions thereon, and if, perchance, they differ from that of others, neither side should necessarily be "read out." For instance, the Tariff question was never a party issue, and cannot be made such, it depending on local interests. Nor can the financial and currency questions be made a party test, because platforms of both parties have fluctuated on those questions, and Democratic and Republican statesmen have fought side by side as their individual views, or sectional interests might dictate.

It is folly, therefore, to attempt to drive men from our ranks because in some past issue of men or measures they may have differed from us. Such a course, if strictly followed would soon leave but the skeleton of a party. It is a maxim that "in time of peace we should prepare for war." The Democratic party is now in full possession of the National Congress, and holds an effectual check on Hayes, the usurper by fraud of the Presidency. The majority of States are under Democratic control. But there should be no false security as to the future. *Now* and *at once* reorganization should begin. A good general, in case of victory, would place his army in a fit condition to renew the attack at once, and not trust simply to camp on the enemy's grounds. The defeated one would rally to his support all disaffected parties, and when strong enough take the aggressive, or if his opponent were foolish, take advantage of his mistakes.

In a word, as to our county, *Let us do our duty here.* Men who have been lukewarm in days of trial should not be given commands of trust. Those who are active Democrats only when successful nominees, had better wait. Fit men, competent to lead, and who are always in the front are needed.

START YOUR CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS NOW.

WHO WILL BE SHERIFF?

There seems to be an impression abroad that the office of sheriff is one that any man who can write his name can fill. Many people think that the duties of the sheriff consist in riding about the county and serving writs, holding sales, and taking persons in custody. While this does nearly cover the physical labor that has to be performed by this officer, it is by no means the most important part of his duties. It is the office work which requires the greatest care, and which requires intelligence and good business qualifications to keep everything straight. The sheriffalty is one of the most important of county offices. During a three year's term a vast amount of property passes through his hands. He changes titles to real estate by sales and it is highly important to all parties concerned that his sales be so conducted that the title of the purchaser shall have no flaw in it. A sheriff may so conduct his sales that they will not pass a good title, and the result is either a loss to the purchaser, or to the sheriff in the shape of damages for negligent performance of his duty. A man unfit for the office can cause great confusion in the legal transactions of his county, and can so perform his duties that when his term expires suit after suit is brought against him for damages, and he finally looses all the profits of the office, together with whatever property he may have had at the time of his election. And all this litigation puts the county to a heavy expense because the people put in office a man wholly unfit for the position. A sheriff should have a fair English education, write a readable hand, and be an honest, sober and industrious man; he should be a man of sound judgment and good common sense, and there will be no danger of blunders in the performance of his duties.

We have no reference to the past in what we have said above. While it is a fact that Columbia county has had some very incapable sheriffs, it is also true that it has had some very good ones. Sheriff Hoffman's term will expire on January 1st, 1880, and in November of this year we will elect his successor. He has made a satisfactory officer. Our present remarks are suggested by the fact that one or two names have been mentioned as candidates for the office, whose election would be a public calamity. The field will soon be full of candidates. Voters should be very cautious about pledging themselves to the first man who asks for support. They should wait until they know all the persons who are seeking the office, and then vote for the best man. No one can be an independent voter who pledges himself early in the campaign to a particular candidate. Other and better men may appear for whom he would rather vote, and yet he supports an incompetent office seeker as against one well qualified, because he was foolish enough to pledge himself to do so. We have no personal preference, nor should we name it if we had. The candidate of the party will be our candidate, because we have confidence that the convention will put in nomination a man who is capable to fill the office. Who he may be depends upon the democratic voters. May they act wisely.

Hendrick B. Wright, member of Congress from Luzerne, elected on the Democratic and Greenback tickets, will not attend the Democratic caucus for the nomination of speaker, but cast his fortunes with the Nationals.

The pedestrian mania is spreading. Four men are now walking in Gilmore's garden, New York, to see who can walk the farthest in six days. Over $11,000 have been taken in at the gate. It must be a wonderful sight to see several men with tights on walking around a circle.

The Manhattan Savings Bank, New York has resumed business.

GROANING TAX-PAYERS.

We are tolerably familiar with this class of people, but have no sympathy with those of them who vote regularly with the party and for the men who impose unnecessary taxes upon us. Having a remedy,—the ballot—they nevertheless vote blindly for men who fasten heavy burdens upon them. We pointed out a few weeks ago the fearful increase of expenditures by the Federal government. We now call attention to the vast increase of office holders since 1861. This does not include temporary appointments:

Year.	No. of officers.	Year.	No of officers.
1861	46,019	1871	57,605
1863	47,375	1873	85,660
1865	53,067	1875	102,106
1867	56,115	1877	99,384
1869	54,207		

It will be observed that during all the pressure of the civil war and its gigantic operations the public business was carried on with about one half the force that was employed subsequently, and that the great excess commenced with the era of Grantism under which it expanded into the highest proportions. The Democrats of the House have reduced the number considerably in the last two years, but they have done nothing to what remains to be done.

There are now four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine persons employed in the executive departments at Washington, distributed as follows:

Department of State	89	costing	$140,980
Treasury Department	2,008	costing	2,592,794
War Department	696	costing	865,830
Navy Department	90	costing	121,010
Interior Department	1,021	costing	1,301,710
Post Office Departm't	374	costing	468,040
Department of Justice	48	costing	101,360
Dep't. of Agriculture	33	costing	66,900
Total number,	4,359		$5,628,624

The department estimates for the next fiscal year show an increase of one hundred and eighty six officers at a cost of $231,680.

An Idea for Pennsylvanians.

The following from the *N. Y. Sun* contains a world of thought for those who would protect fish and game in this State:

A growing disposition to protect food fishes and game is noticeable throughout the State. More has been accomplished in western and central New York than in any other parts, because the sportsmen there have interested themselves in enforcing laws. Within fifty miles of Rochester there are more than twenty clubs and associations whose object it is to secure the punishment of offenders. The Onondaga Sportsman's Club has sent half a score of men to jail for netting fish and shooting ducks out of season. Where game constables have proved themselves inefficient, detectives have been hired at the club's expense to watch suspected persons. As a result, the game laws are now very generally observed, and a gratifying increase in the number of birds and fish has already been noted. In Oswego, Jefferson and several other counties the Supervisors have forbidden the catching of brook trout for three years. Their authority to do so has been questioned, yet in the counties named the ordinance has been enforced, and trout in large numbers have reappeared. Sportsmen have became convinced that the streams and woods must soon become barren unless they themselves take the preservation of game and fish in hand. The laws are good enough in the main; it is their enforcement that needs looking after. The success already achieved is so encouraging that associations and clubs, individual sportsmen, and conventions are discussing and acting.

New York is the natural place of haunt for many varieties of game and fish. The head-waters of the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Hudson have been the most famous trout streams on the continent. The trout taken from the Long Island ponds and brooks are notoriously of finer flavor than those captured under any other sky. Shad caught in the North River are only excelled by those from the Connecticut. One hundred years ago salmon were as plenty in the clear streams of the State as they were in the Cascapedia or the Restigonche. Black bass and members of the pike family find natural feeding grounds from Westchester to Buffalo and Ogdensburg; nor is the great muscallonge yet entirely gone from the St. Lawrence and the coves of Lake Ontario. Of birds, the woodcock and the English snipe are found in the lowlands of the central and western part of the State, while the ruffed grouse picks his pinions in every rural county. Ducks flock by thousands to the Montezuma marshes, and to the wild rice tracts of Jefferson and Oswego counties, while the sport afforded by their visits to the south shore of Long Island has made the place famous.

A very few deer remain in the northern part of Sullivan county and in the pine forests of Suffolk, as reminders of the time when they were plenty. Many are yet to be found in the great Adirondack wilderness notwithstanding the slaughter that continually goes on among them there. But their number rapidly decreases. The hotel keeper pushing his way from the Mohawk and the Lake Champlain side, the builder of carriage roads, and the navigator of steamboats on the beautiful lakes are driving the timid animal before them. In the spring and summer an army of tourists hunts for him; in the fall guides and settlers set dogs on his track and run him into the lakes where it is easy to kill him; in the winter vagabonds from the clearings, skimming over the crust on snow shoes, come up with him while he is floundering in the deep snow, his sharp hoofs having cut through, and dispatch him with clubs. In Herkimer and Lewis counties only is there even the pretence of enforcing the laws governing deer killing. Were not these woods so especially adapted to the increase of the deer that animal must long ago have been driven from them. The fact that despite the disregard of all protecting laws, and that more than twenty-five thousand are killed annually, the animals yet remain in considerable number, attests how rapidly they must increase if shielded from pot hunters and poachers.

With such natural advantages for propagating fish and game, there is no reason why the streams and forests should not be restored to somewhat of their former abundance. The State Fisheries Comuission is doing excellent work, not only in placing live fry and spawn in the streams and lakes, but also in planting therein such mosses and other vegetable growths as attract insects, thus furnishing food for the fish. Nearly every natural trout stream has been restocked with trout. Black bass have been put into lakes. Millions of young shad have been turned into the North River, and some of the old salmon rivers have received young fish. Protect these streams and ponds and soon there will be enough of fish and of sport for all.

How are they to be protected? The sportsmen of Western and Central New York have solved the problem. The game constable system, unaided by the people, has failed; with the support of associations and clubs it succeeds.

We are more than ever satisfied that the Legislature is bound to pass the Pittsburg indemnity bill. A powerful body is at work, and no stone is left unturned. The *Philadelphia Times* is doing what it can to popularize the measure, and as it is simply the mouth piece of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, it is fair to assume that that corporation has entered the field to pass the measure. Of course the *Patriot* has fallen into line, as it always does when such jobs lie about loose. The people should carefully note and remember the votes of their representatives on this question.

By the way, we are not aware that there is any measure of prominence that should keep our Legislature in session. The $1,000 and mileage have been secured. True, after the 100 days each member will receive $10 per day extra, but the people prefer to have them adjourn. We can easily get along without the Legislature.

The Chinese in California.

The following is the text of the part of the proposed new Constitution of California relating to the Chinese, as finally adopted by the Convention:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall prescribe necessary regulations for the protection of the State, and the counties, cities and towns thereof, from the burdens and evils arising from the presence of aliens who are or may become vagrants, paupers, mendicants, criminals, or invalids afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases, and aliens otherwise dangerous or detrimental to the well-being of peace of the State, and to impose conditions upon which such persons may reside in the State, and to provide means and the mode of their removal from the State upon failure or refusal to comply with such conditions: provided, that nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to impair or limit the power of the Legislature to pass such police laws or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. No corporation now existing or hereafter formed under the laws of this State shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, employ, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, any Chinese or Mongolian. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to enforce this provision.

SEC. 3. No Chinese shall be employed on any State, county, municipal or other public work, except in punishment for crimes.

SEC. 6. The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States is declared herein to be dangerous to the well-being of the State, and the Legislature shall discourage their immigration by all the means within its power. Asiatic coolieism, being a form of human slavery, is forever prohibited in this State, and all contracts for coolie labor are null and void. All companies or corporations, whether formed in this country or any foreign country, for the importation of such labor, shall be subject to such penalties as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall delegate all necessary power to the incorporated cities and towns of this State for the removal of Chinese without the city limits of such cities and towns, or their location within prescribed portions of those limits, and it shall also provide the necessary legislation to prohibit the introduction into this State of Chinese after the adoption of this Constitution. This section shall be enforced by appropriate legislation.

Dennis Kearney has published an address approving the new Constitution. He says:

"The leading points in the new Constitution, as far as they have been elaborated, meet the requirements of the Workingmen's party in a modified form. The instrument is not perfect, and your executive department are not so deficient in political experience as to expect that any political Constitution can be framed by a constitutional body that would be absolutely perfect. The corrupt system which the Workingmen's party is attacking has been carefully elaborated, and is the outgrowth of Old World abuses engrafted upon the tres of American liberty. It cannot be distroyed in a single campaign, but the party of reform has already carried its outworks, striking terror to its leaders, and by thorough organization and honest cooperation the citadel of official corruption will be captured in the next September election, when the State of California should be emancipated forever from the rule of thieves and conspirators, who are working to overthrow the republic of Washington and Jefferson.

Already the wires are laid, and the agents of every vested interest in fraud and monopoly in the State are at work devising means for breaking down the new Constitution. They have unlimited money at their command, nearly all of it stolen, and they look to sustaining themselves at all hazzards by defeating the new organic law. If they succeed, they are sure at least of twenty hold-over Senators, who are owned body and bones by corrupt Rings, and can also count upon that last resort of all rotten social and political institutions, a corrupt Judiciary. Adopt the new Constitution, and thieves must either exile themselves or pay the penalty of their crimes. They can no longer buy Legislatures, for honest men will be elected; they can no longer count upon a corrupt Judiciary, for the Judiciary of California will no longer constitute a roll of infamy.

"Bank thieves, land sharks, water rats, gas and railroad robbers and monopolists, stock swindlers, usurers and mortgage wreckers, abortionists, gamblers, and blacklegs at large have pooled their issues to defeat the new Constitution. They have their attorneys in the pulpit and on the press, and are prepared to prostitute the sacred cause of religion and the purity and independence of the press, to advance their vile interests. Already their hired assassins are abroad, and the military and police strength of the State are at their command Workingmen, stand firm, and you will infallibly succeed. Organize, we say, in every county, town, precinct, and hamlet. No compromise must be made with Republican thieves or Democratic robbers. As honest men, we nail our colors to the mast. Whatever happens, 'the Chinese must go!'"

Representative Hall, though late in getting from Florida to his responsible post as Chairman of Appropriations, came just in time to save his committee from the stupid blunder of attempting to force an extra session in 1880, by making the general appropriations for but one year. Of all the foolish devices of legislative jobbers, the effort to force an extra session in 1880 was the most foolish, and had either branch seriously attempted it, the expression of public opinion would have been so emphatic from all parties and all sections, that the leaders in the movement would have been glad to escape from their own folly. An extra session, if made necessary, could not serve the purpose of legislative jobbers, as the Legislature could consider only such measures as the Governor chose to specify in his proclamation, and it isn't likely that Governor Hoyt would enumerate any speculative enactments for the consideration of the two houses. Enough of such bills come up and are likely to reach him in their own way, without a special invitation from the Executive chamber. The constitution makes the future sessions of the Legislature biennial, and it would be well for Senators and Representatives to manifest a decent measure of respect for that rather important instrument.

A convention of colored people was held in Richmond the other day for the discussion of religion and politics, and strange as it may seem, no harrowing tale of southern outrages is flung to the public by these people who are most interested in the subject. It is very hard luck that some of the northern stalwarts did not know of this convention in time to procure a little political capital for use in the next presidential campaign. A deliverance from this convention would have been much more effective than tales prepared by untrustworthy correspondents of radical newspapers.—*Patriot.*

A number of citizens held a meeting at Lykens, Dauphin county, on Friday, with a view to dopting measures for the purpose of forming a new county out of parts of Dauphin, Northumberland and Schuylkill counties with Lykens for the county seat. A convention on the subject is to be held.

Social Drinking.

A few weeks ago a notable company of gentlemen assembled in the ample parlors of the venerable and much beloved William E. Dodge in this city to listen to an essay, by Judge Noah Davis, on the relations of crime to the habit of intemperate drinking. The company was notable for its respectability, its number of public men, and the further fact it contained many who were well known to be wine-drinkers,—unattached to any temperance organization. No one could have listened to Judge Davis's disclosure of the facts of his subject without the conviction that it was a subject worthy the attention of every philanthropist, every political economist, and every well wisher of society present, whether temperance men or not. These facts, gathered from many quarters, and from the best authorities, were most significant in fastening upon the use of alcohol the responsibility for most of the crimes and poverty of society. Some of them were astounding even to temperance men themselves, and there were none present we presume, who did not feel that Judge Davis had done a rare favor to the cause of temperance in thus putting into its service the resources of his knowledge and his persuasive voice. How many were convicted by the facts detailed that evening that they ought to give up the habit of social drinking, we cannot tell. The probabilities are that none were so moved, for this habit of social drinking, or rather the considerations that go with it, are very despotic. The idea that a man cannot be hospitable without the offer of wine to his guests is so fixed in the minds of most well-to-do people in this city that they will permit no consideration to interfere with it. People in the country in the ordinary walks of life, have no conception of the despotic character of this idea. There are literally thousands of respectable men in New York who would consider their character and social standing seriously compromised by giving a dinner to a company of ladies and gentlemen without the offer of wine. It is not that they care for it themselves, particularly. It is quite possible, or likely, indeed, that they would be glad, for many reasons, to banish the wine-cup from their tables, but they do not dare to do it. It is also true that such is the power of this idea upon many temperance men that they refrain altogether from giving dinners, lest their guests should feel the omission of wine to be a hardship and an outrage upon the customs of common hospitality.

We have called these thing to notice for as special reason. The company of wine drinkers who made up so large a portion of the number that filled Mr. Dodge's room on the occasion referred to must have been profoundly impressed by the revelations and arguments of Judge Davis. They could not have failed to feel that by these revelations they had been brought face to face with a great duty—not, perhaps, the duty of social drinking, and all responsible connection with it, but the duty of doing something to seal the fountains of this drink which has contributed so largely to the spread of crime and poverty and misery. A man must, indeed, be a brute who can contemplate the facts of intemperances without being moved to remedy them. They are too horrible to contemplate long at a time, and every good citizen must feel that the world cannot improve until, in some measure, the supplies of drink are dried up.

Our reason for writing this article is to call attention to the fact that there is something about this habit of social wine drinking that kills the motives to work for temperance among those who suffer by coarse and destructive habits of drink. Temperance is very rarely directly labored for by those who drink wine. As a rule, with almost no exceptions, the man who drinks wine with his dinner does not undertake any work to keep his humble neighbors temperate. As a rule, too, the wine drinking clergyman says nothing about intemperance in his pulpit, when it is demonstrably the most terrible scourge that afflicts the world. There seems to be something in the touch of wine that paralyzes the ministerial tongue, on the topic of drink.

We fully understand the power of social influence to hold to the wine cup as the symbol of hospitality. It is one of the most relentless despotisms from which the world suffers, and exactly here is its worst result. We do not suppose that a very large number of drunkards are made by wine drank at the table, in respectable homes. There is a percentage of intemperate men made undoubtedly here, but perhaps the worst social result that comes of this habit is its paralyzing effect upon reform—its paralyzing effect upon those whose judgments are convinced, whose wishes for society are all that they should be. It is only the total abstainer who can be relied upon to work for temperance; and of Mr. Dodge's company of amiable and gentlemanly wine drinkers, it is safe to conclude that not one will join him in temperance labor with Judge Davis's awful facts sounding in his ears—who does not first cut off his own supplies.—*J. G. Holland, in Scribner for March.*

While there is an effort in this State to introduce the system of hiding away legal advertising in obscure journals, the Legislature of New York is endeavoring to abolish it. Under the Tweed system in that State, all notices of real estate sales in foreclosures and on partition cases are advertised in a single obscure legal sheet of limited circulation. "In consequence of virtual concealment of sales," says the New York *Express*, "a vast deal of real estate is sold for less than its actual value, to the injury of the unfortunate and sometimes to their ruin. The real estate rings profit by these transactions, which sometimes beggar widows and orphans. There is neither reason nor justice in shutting such transactions up in the dark, as is done by confiding the advertisements of them to the column of a paper that has no public circulation, and is not even known to a majority of the legal voters of the city." The remedy proposed in New York is to compel publication in two daily papers instead of one. This hardly goes to the root of the matter, unless the publication is made in one, at least, of the leading dailies of that city. In this connection it may not be improper to inquire what progress is making in City Councils with the measure intended to break up the system of hiding public advertisements now in vogue in Philadelphia. —*Phila. Record.*

The Philadelphia *Times* has thrown aside its hesitation and comes out in advocacy of the payment of the riot losses. It gives away the case of the people by saying that when the State assumed control of affairs in Pittsburg, during the progress of the riots, it thereby became responsible for destruction happening thereafter. Until the movement of the State troops to suppress a riot can be shown to have the extraordinary effect of repealing the statute law this line of argument will hardly avail. The State was responsible for what its troops did, but not for what the Pittsburg rioters did in defiance of its authority and in spite of its restraining influence.—*Phila. Record.*

His Last Dose.

Said a sufferer from kidney trouble when asked to try the Kidney-Wort for a remedy. "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." The man got well. His blood circulates nicely, and he has no pain in either his back or side. Sold by Druggists.

Items.

Since Paris opened her first horse butchery 132,133 horses, 4,870 asses, and 203 mules have been eaten there. In the country they eat less of such viands.

The *Greenback Nationalist*, published by J. R. Durborrow at Huntingdon, has yielded up the ghost after a sickly career of about eleven months—an unusually long life for a Greenback paper.

The coal industry of Pennsylvania has reached enormous proportions, the annual product being valued at fifty million dollars. The first coal mined, amounting to a few hundred tons, was sold in Philadelphia in 1813 for twenty-one dollars a ton.

Color is surely a point in the selling of butter, as all judges well know. The Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., completely supplies the desideratum in this regard, as it works better and preserves the desired shade more satisfactorily than any other used. Sold by Druggists.

A lady, wife of one of the representatives from Lebanon county, while in the ladies gallery of the house of representatives on Monday during the evening session, had her dress pocket cut open with some sharp instrument and a wallet containing $25 stolen therefrom by some sneaking male or female pickpocket.

The prowess of the Zulus is accounted for. Old Cetywayo, the king, does not allow his soldiers to marry until leave is given to regiments which have specially distinguished themselves in war to marry under the usual age the system in force tends to make the who'e of the active men of the nation eager for war, and renders them extremely dangerous and quarrelsome neighbors.

A protest is going up from the press of Prince Edward's Island against imprisonment for debt. The Government furnishes the incarcerated debtor with neither food nor drink, and if his family or friends do not supply his needs he runs a chance of starving. The jail is filled with debtor prisoners who can neither earn nor pay anything, and who, in some cases are supported by struggling wives, who have also children to provide for. Many depend entirely upon what they receive from their fellow prisoners or upon the kindness of the keeper.

The firm of Carter & Cavin, sugar refiners in Osceola, Ky., was dissolved by mutual consent. The partners had disagreed in consequence of Carter's wife quitting him and marrying Cavin, and the work of settling up their accounts was accomplished with difficulty. "Is everything satisfactory?" Cavin asked, when the books had been closed. "Yes, all that relates to the business." Carter answered; "but there is an account still to be balanced. You've got my wife, and I'll take your life in payment," and he shot Cavin dead.

The Philadelphia Spiritualist paper, *Mind and Matter*, employed a medium named James to run a message department. Communications from the most famous of dead men were furnished week after week. At length James was exposed as a personator of materialized spirits in a seance, and for several weeks none of his work appeared in *Mind and Matter*; but now he is at it again with a prefatory confession that he only resorted to deception when the spirits failed him.

The contradictory testimony of experts as to the existence of poison in the bodies of dead persons has puzzled many a jury. Now comes Prof. Selmi of Bologna, with the discovery that, in the decaying bodies of persons who have died a natural death, he finds a substance so closely resembling well known poisons as to be readily mistaken for them. In his explanation he shows how similar these animal alkalies are to the vegetable poisons used by criminals. His tests to distinguish between them are hardly less valuable than the discovery itself; and if all that Prof. Selmi pretends to have found be true, a change in the manner of conducting a certain class of criminal trials may follow.

The plague fright at Berlin has recalled the extraordinary precautions taken during the cholera epidemic of 1881. A cord was drawn in front of houses supposed to be infected. The keys were given to a police agent, who three or four times a day went to see what the inmates wanted. He then placed what he brought them on a table outside near the door. The money was put into a glass full of vinegar, and the agent took it out with a spoon. The paper on which the commissions were written down he took up with pincers. When a sick person was taken to hospital a police agent preceded the vehicle with a bell, and two soldiers kept every one away from the sick person. The doctors wore cloaks and masks of oil cloth. The skin of dogs and cats being deemed particularly favorable to the dissemination of the disease, persons were recommended to kill them, except where they were positively necessary. For months the inhabitants lived in trepidation, and an old lady actually hanged herself for fear of the cholera reaching her. The precautions gradually became matter for ridicule.

The dying wish of Matthew Crooks, a San Francisco millionaire, was to witness the marriage of his daughter, and the ceremony was performed at his bedside, several weeks before the time that had been appointed. The deathbed desire of Mr. Hayden, of the same city, was to break the engagement of his daughter, and he made her promise on her knees to discard her lover. Detroit has had a variation of the common foreign Count matrimonial episode—the husband running away with the bride's money and jewelry, but proving, after all, to be a real Count. A young woman engaged a section in a sleeping car at Pittsburgh, blushingly explaining that she would be joined by a husband at Harrisburg. When the train arrived at Harrisburg a young man got aboard with a clergyman, who married him to the purchaser of the section, and the honeymoon tour was at once commenced. A rustic couple dashed into a Washington oyster saloon, and implored the proprietor to get them married as soon as possible. They had eloped, and parents were on their track. The oyster man not only summoned a Justice to tie the knot, but provided stews for the party after the ceremony, Miss Locke married Mr. Aiken in Denver, Col., on his assurance that he was, as she phrases it, "a wealthy Christian gentleman;" but within four days she learned that he was a professional horse thief, and parted from him. Miss Ruggan's wedding day was appointed in Clerburne, Texas, and she made herself ready; but in the morning she received a note from her faithless lover inviting her to come and see his marriage to another girl. She committed suicide.

We learn from the Washington *Post* that it is not likely that any payments on arrears of pensions will be made until some time during the meeting of congress. The scheme is not to carry into effect the provisions of the act making an appropriation in order to prevail upon congress to designate some method for raising the money. When the bill was under consideration Commissioner Bently expressed the opinion that the payment of the arrearages would not necessitate an increase in the clerical force, and that the money could be made available to the pensioners almost immediately. In his estimates he stated that $34,000,000 would be required for the payment of arrears prior to the passage of the act, $2,500,000 for the payment of arrears that may be allowed during the current fiscal year, and about 5,000,000 for the next year. So that according to the commissioner's statement, the bulk of the pensions are due now, and can be paid rapidly and without difficulty. But this is not the design. The commissioner does not wish to place the treasury officials at variance with congress, which he would certainly do if he allowed the claims to be passed in their regular order and presented the warrants for payment at the treasury. Payment of the warrants would be refused on the ground that there was no money available in the treasury for that purpose. Secretary Sherman holds that the $136,000,000 that forms the coin reserve is a special appropriation for the redemption of the legal tenders, and therefore, the only money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated is the surplus revenue, which will average for the next fiscal year only a little over a million dollars per month. Commissioner Bently has, therefore, issued an order to his clerks to hold back the claims for arrearages. It congress fails to provide a special revenue for the payment of these arrears, and Secretary Sherman holds to his peculiar construction of the act, it will require nearly three years before the entire arrears are paid. This method of carrying out the provisions of the act is of course in direct opposition to the intentions of congress, which were evidently to render this money immediately available. If Secretary Sherman is obliged to recede from this position and draw upon the coin reserve, he will avail himself of the powers conferred on him by the resumption act and sell bonds to replenish the drain. But this is not necessary as a treasury note bearing a low rate of interest, say three per cent. per annum; redeemable in one, two and three years, would be gladly accepted by the pensioners. Nothing, however, seems to suit Sherman so well as a sale of bonds. And the syndicate is about as well suited by such an operation on the part of the government as the secretary himself.—*Patriot.*

A good deal of attention has been recently directed to the buffalo, from the fact that he is being rapidly exterminated. Yearly thousands are slain merely for the sake of their hides and tongues, and it is feared that this valuable animal will soon disappear from the Western plains. Col. Ezra Miller from Mahwah, New Jersey has recently been making experiments with buffaloes that seem to prove that these animals are even more valuable than has been supposed. He has found that a common cow can now be crossed with a buffalo bull, there being no physical obstacle to her bearing a buffalo calf, as has hitherto been claimed. He has also proved that the thoroughbred buffalo is easily domesticated and easily kept; that the cows yield milk that will compare favorably with that of the best Alderneys, both in quantity and quality; and that a buffalo fattened upon such food as we give our cattle makes excellent beef. All these facts he has demonstrated at his farm in Mahwah. In his opinion there is profitable business to be done by establishing buffalo ranches on the plains, where calves can be collected, domesticated and shipped to the East.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A young man, named J. C. Lomiler has been arrested in Scranton upon suspicion of having committed a number of robberies there. A bank book was found upon his person, showing that he had $2,200 on deposit at a Postal Saving bank in Canada, and in one of his pockets was $1,000 more. The Mayor took $998 and deposited it for him as trustee, and then held him on his own recoguizance in the sum of $500. He professed to have come to Scranton from Kansas for medical treatment.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, billiousness, and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Advocate.*

Not unfrequently the changes from heat to cold are very sudden and trying to the system, but by the prompt use of Dr. Haas' Expectorant, all danger from this source may be avoided. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HASSON'S COMPOUND Syrup of TAR

Is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat and Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases leading to Pulmonary Consumption. Has been sold over twenty years. Price 25c., large bottles, 50c. and $1.00. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TRY IT

deci 27, 78-3m d&co

Marriages.

BARROW—HELWIG—At the resinence of the bride's brother, Wm. Helwig, near Neumedia, by Rev. Geo. B. Dechant, on March 9th, 1879, Mr. Roland A. Barrow of Ringtown, Schuylkill Co., to Miss Mary Ellen Helwig of Neumedia, Columbia county.

GIRTON—WATTS—At the M. E. Parsonage, Pine street, Orangeville, March 6th, 1879, by Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. John L. Girton to Miss Lavina C. W. Watts, both of Greenwood.

Deaths.

DILDINE—On the morning of February 14, 1879, Mattie M, daughter of the late John O and Margaret Dildine of Benton township, aged 21 years, 7 months and 4 days.

"Thou art gone to the grave,—but 'twere wrong to deplore thee,
When God was thy ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and soon will restore thee,
Where death hath no sting, since the Savior hath died."

MARKE—In Fishing Creek, 1st inst, Mr. Marke, aged 18 years.

ANDREWS—In Fishing Creek, Feb. 26th, Mr. Martin Andrews, aged 78 years, 1 month and 26 days.

SMITH—At Spruce Run, 2nd inst., Mrs. Sophia Ann, relict of Roswell C. Smith, aged 82 years and 4 months.

COX—Near White Hall, 3rd inst., Mr. David Cox, aged about 72 years. Deceased was many years a member of the Evangelical Association.

BOWER—At Evansville, this county, on the 1st instant, of heart disease, Jacob Bower, in the 69th year of his age.

RADLER—Near Hobbie, on the 1st inst., Philip Radler, in the 63d year of his age.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. M. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smallcom, Jamestown, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLEY & CO., Props. Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

apr 19, '78-1y* n o w,2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. Cole and C. W. Cole under the firm name of E. Cole & Son, in agricultural township, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by E. Cole.

E. COLE,
C. W. COLE.
mar. 14, '79-4w* March 10th, 1879.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW OWEN, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of the Administrator will sit for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, April 15th, 1879, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said balance.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
mar. 14, '79-4w Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the first and second accounts of the Administrators of John Boston, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court on exceptions to the above named account will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April the 12th at ten o'clock a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

F. P. BILLMYER,
march 14, '79-4w Auditor.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between H. J. Clark and John Wolf, doing business under the firm name of Clark & Wolf, in Bloomsburg has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of John Wolf who will settle all accounts at his residence on Centre street. All persons are notified to make speedy settlement.

H. J. CLARK,
JOHN WOLF.

I have this day taken H. B. Clark into partnership with me and the business of general merchants will be conducted at the old stand under the name of H. J. Clark & Son.

H. J. CLARK,
mar. 14, '79-4w March 10, 1879.

PAINTING

AND

Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE,

IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING,

Plain and Ornamental,

PAPER HANGING,

BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Estimates Made on all Work.

WM. F. BODINE.

Oct. 1, 1878.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, at ten o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1879.

All that tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, viz: Lots 10 and 11 bounded on the north by land of Shaffer and Hoffman, on the east by East street, on the south by lot late of Wm. Gigger, on the west by Strawberry alley, containing one hundred feet front by one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth being two full lots, on which are erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO.

One other lot on Railroad Street, West Bloomsburg bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the Irondale railroad, on the south by lot of Henry Hartman, and on the west by an alley, containing 50 feet front and one hundred and sixty-six feet deep more or less, on which are erected a double Frame House, two large stables and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. G. Hughes, assigned to C. R. Paxton against Casper I Thomas and to be sold as the property of Casper I Thomas.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Attorney. Fieri Facias.

ALSO,

A lot or or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Amos Lutz, on the east by land of Leonard Kikendall, on the south by land of Reuben Fry and on the west by land of Adam Miller, containing sixty-three acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Lutz against John Lutz and to be sold as the property of John Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of John Hetler, on the east by land of John Mowry, on the south by land of Obediah Swank and on the west by land of Christian Harpster, containing twenty-six acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Henry Hetler against Effie Lutz and Caroline Lutz, and to be sold as the property of Effie Lutz and Caroline Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: On the north and east by land of Mary Jane Dennison on the south by public road and on the west by land of Sarah Shipe, whereon are erected a dwelling and store house with the app

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAR. 14, 1879

CALENDAR FOR 1879.

Rail Road Time Table.

SCRANTON & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.58 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either for or from New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRIA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the printed slip pasted on your paper shows to what time the paper is paid for. These names and dates are printed on long sheets, and cut off and pasted on with a mailing machine, each week. As each subscriber pays, the date is changed on the slip in pencil, and the corrections made monthly. It sometimes happens therefore that the change does not appear on the paper for two or three weeks after payment, and we are often notified by subscribers who think the omission to change at once is a mistake. This explanation is made so that all may understand why the change does not appear immediately. It is a good deal of trouble to make the changes and much more convenient, to make all the changes for the month at one time, than to make each one as they occur. tf

PUBLIC SALES.

M. A. Ammerman, Administrator of John Eveland will sell real estate on the premises in Fishingcreek township on Saturday March 15th at two o'clock p. m.

Andrew Laubach and Rachel A. Hess, Administrators of Alexander Hess will offer three valuable tracts of land for sale in Sugarloaf township on Saturday March 22nd at ten o'clock a. m. on the premises.

J. M. Belshline, Administrator of John Belshline late of Benton township, will sell real estate on the premises on Thursday March 20th 187 at 10 o'clock a. m.

Next Monday is St. Patrick's day.

A number of clergymen will arrive on Monday next.

There will be an adjourned court on the 29th inst., for motions and arguments.

Rev. John Graham of Erie preached in the Episcopal church last Friday night.

Revs. Zahner and Fessenden exchanged pulpits on Sunday.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

WANTED.—200 tons of good Hemlock Bark by Silas Young, Light Street. Feb, 21 4-w

A large deposit of iron ore has recently been discovered near Tapton, Berks county.

Col C. G. Jackson has been appointed quartermaster general on Governor Hoyt's staff.

Persons indebted to this office for advertising and job work will please settle before April 1st.

E. A. Buckalew will move into the house now occupied by D. A. Beckly on the 1st of April.

Col. C. G. Jackson of Berwick will speak at the Wednesday evening meeting of the Conference.

There will be a prayer meeting at 6 o'clock in the morning at the M. E. Church each day during the Conference.

Wooden sidewalks in many parts of the town are in bad condition. They should be repaired.

Clean up your yards now. All vegetable matter should be removed before it begins to throw off unhealthy odors.

The next Sheriff's sales will be held on the 27th, at Bloomsburg in the morning and at Catawissa in the afternoon.

Petition and bonds for tavern and restaurant licenses for sale at this office, 25 cents a set. Will be sent by mail on receipt of 31 cents in stamps. Mar. 14 2-w

John Burnside, who has been for several months past in Delaware, returned last week. He does not think much of his speculation down there.

We have had our say on the public printing question. As we have since seen nothing to answer and no occasion to answer it, we have not done so.

The *Journal*, under the management of Mr. J. L. Richardson, is making a vigorous fight in the cause of temperance. May its efforts be abundantly rewarded.

The members of the Bloomsburg Silver Cornet Band propose giving a Social Ball, at Brower's Hall, on Monday night of next week. Everybody is invited as a "thuge" time is anticipated.

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine. tf.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

For some years past we have somewhat severely criticized a portion of the management of our Agricultural Society. The premiums for the real productive interests of our county have been trifling, and favoritism universally displayed in the selection of committees. Contests as to selection of officers at annual elections have been more the result of a combination of local, political, and selfish interests, than the good of the Association or people who patronize it. The surplus is loaned at random. No permanent improvements are made. The money received is taken away mainly by jockeys and strangers. The practice is not only immoral but illegal; and we are suprised that it should be fostered in a Christian community. It brings to our town a debauching class of men, who gamble on races, with the mere anatomy of horses. To show that the practice is illegal we give the following extract from a recent decision by Judge Ross:

"Horse racing under section 1 of the act of Assembly of 1820 is declared a nuisance. All wages and bets depending upon such trials of speed, "so called" horse racing in reality, and all executory contracts in relation thereto, are void under section 3 of that act, and the horses entered on such races are forfeited. A purse trotted for is gambling under the laws of Pennsylvania. The winner cannot recover the premium, purse, stakes or prize unless the company chooses to pay him. The horse of each contestant is forfeited; and the whole arrangement is a palpable evasion of the law. But there can be no evasions of the laws against gambling, as it has been well ruled in Wagonseller vs. Smith, 7 Watts, 343."

But the law goes still further, and the Judges, Constables, and Grand Jurors should make a note of it, as well as Agricultural Societies, and editors, because ignorance of the law will be no excuse. The Sixth section of the Act of 1820 provides, "if any person or persons within this State shall print or cause to be printed, set up or cause to be set up, any advertisement mentioning the time and place for the running, pacing or trotting of any horses, mares or geldings, or shall knowingly suffer an advertisement as aforesaid to be set up, in or upon his, her or their dwelling house, or authorize or shall knowingly suffer the same to remain up as aforesaid, any person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of $20. This section and the first, of the same act, are especially worthy the attention of the managers of these societies. The first section declares that "all running, pacing or trotting of horses, mares or geldings for money, goods or chattles, or other valuable things, shall be and are hereby declared to be common nuisances and offenses against this State; and the authors, parties, contrivers and abettors thereof shall be prosecuted and proceeded against by indictment." All constables are bound to return common nuisances, under oath, at the next sessions, and these statutes are in full force and vitality. We have cited them as a warning, and a word to the wise is sufficient."

DEATH OF E. W. FULTON.

Edward W. Fulton, agent of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company at Rupert, died at his home in that place on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, of cancer in the stomach, after a protracted illness. His age was twenty-eight years. Every family in affliction of this kind has the sympathy of the community, but a sadder instance of bereavement has never come to our knowledge than the present one. Mr. Fulton was married on the 10th of October 1876 to Miss Lizzie, daughter of J. H. Harman of Rupert. He was robust and hearty, and the pair had the prospect of a long and happy life before them, in a pleasant home, surrounded by friends and comforts. For several months past Mr. Fulton has shown strong symtoms of disease, and a few weeks ago the doctors pronounced his ailment to be cancer in the stomach, an incurable disease. While Mrs. Fulton watched anxiously at the bedside of her dying husband, their infant son and only child was attacked with croup and after a short illness died, and was buried on Sunday the 16th of February. This second visitation of the dark messenger leaves her a widow and childless just at the opening of what promised but a short time ago to be a bright future. Truly her cup of bitterness is filled to overflowing.

A post mortem examination was held on Monday by Drs. McKelvy, Reber and Robbins, resulting in the discovery that there had been no mistake as to the cause of death. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, when the remains were buried in Rosemont Cemetery, attended by a large concourse of friends.

Mr. Fulton was a genial companion, an upright citizen, and an affectionate husband. His untimely death is mourned by the entire community.

Pursuant to notice by county Supt. Snyder the schools of Mt. Pleasant township assembled at Kitchen's church on Saturday 8th inst. Prof. Canfield of Orangeville Academy opened the exercises with prayer. Music was next in order. Miss Gertie Harder and Miss Lena Kline of Rohrsburg first grade school assisted at the organ. Mr. Snyder then stated the objects of the institute. He said he knew of no better way to reach the parents than through such education meetings. Prof. Canfield then took up the subject of grammar and gave his method of teaching it, after which the Supt. formed a class in reading from the various schools which read with more than ordinary ability. After music the institute adjourned 'till 1 o'clock p. m. After the well filled baskets of refreshments and the adjoining farmers bountiful tables had been disposed of, the institute was again called to order, after which the pupils from Ikeler's and Kitchen's schools entertained the large audience with appropriate declamations and essays. After this time Mr. Snyder then took up some important subjects on education which he explained very accurately, and after this Mr. Canfield spoke on the different branches. Then Mr. Snyder spoke on uniformity of text books and necessary new buildings in said townships and urged upon the board of directors present the importance of their imperative duty. We hope his remarks will have a beneficial effect. After singing the exercise closed.

R. C. KESTER,
Secretary.

THOSE BONDS.

A party of Williamsport gentlemen representing the city and the bondholders came down on Monday and presented themselves before Judge Elwell. A request was presented to the Judge, asking him to release the money now in the city treasury, in order that the various employes of that city may receive their pay. According to the figures given the court by Clerk Bunnell, it will require not less than $21,000 to meet the necessary running expenses of the city till Sept. next, the time when tax will begin to come in on the new duplicate. Mr. Bently presented an affidavit declaring that $4,000 would be sufficient, but said he was willing to allow $6,000 to be applied to that purpose. Solicitor Watson argued that none of the funds in the treasury could be spared; that the extra duplicate had been prepared, as ordered by the court, to raise this interest money. The court then made the following order:

And now, March 10th 1879, ordered that the treasurer of the city of Williamsport be allowed and is hereby directed to pay the costs on this case out of any money in his hands.

WM. ELWELL, P. J.

The costs required by this order will be about $314. The treasurer is also restrained from paying the interest on bonds under No. 200, which is now due for March, amounting to over $5,000. The Judge will, in a few days, make an order in reference to the request presented to him.

At Centralia, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., a little daughter of James Dougherty was burned to death while playing with fire.

It cost Major Klotz $400 to have the legality of the Montour county congressional return tested in the courts of that county. So he says. —*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

The Misses Derrickson will remove to Jeddo, Luzerne county, soon. The rooms now occupied by them have been rented by S. A. Wilson, who will move his grocery there on the 1st of April

A bill making it a misdemeanor for minors to procure intoxicating drinks by misrepresentations as to their age, or otherwise, has been introduced in the Legislature. It ought to pass without opposition.

Ex-Sheriff Robert P. Linton, of Johnstown, dropped dead on the main street of that place on Saturday. He was seventy five years old, and had been twice elected Sheriff of Cambria county.

The peculiarity about the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip is that children's fine shoes to which they are applied, not only to wear twice as long, but they really add to the beauty and finish of the finest shoe.

Clark & Wolf have dissolved partnership, Mr. Wolf going out of the business. H. B. Clark has become associated with his father, and the new firm is H. J. Clark & Son. We wish them success.

The Wilkesbarre *Record*, computing from the number of taxables, estimates that Luzerne County now has a population of 161,068, or 331 more than the combined population of Luzerne and Lackawanna in 1870.

We learn that D. W. Robbins has received from the well known Importing House of W. & J. S. Perrine, of Philadelphia a fine lot of Imported Ales and Brown Stout which he offers at reduced prices. mar 7-2w

Paper books for the Supreme Court, and pamphlets of all kinds are a specialty at this office. We have greater facilities for that kind of work than any other office in the county, and our rates are as low as the lowest.

We have just received from the Fashion and Pattern House, of Philadelphia, a copy of the "Metropolitan." Any of our lady readers desirous of having the latest fashions will receive the "Metropolitan" gratis by sending her address to J. G. Ramsdell, 1113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Work must be plenty. Thus far only one man has asked to have his name announced as one who can be engaged to do cleaning up, gardening and general work. We fear that there are some who complain that they cannot get work, that will not do it when they can get it. Such people deserve to have no sympathy.

Several ore teams passed up main street Wednesday afternoon. The wagons were loaded with iron ore, but at least one of the drivers had on a cargo of some inspiriting beverage. He yelled like an Indian from the top of Scott town hill the whole length of Main street, and there was not a police officer in town. At least he was not arrested.

Fishingcreek is high and still rising. The ice is moving in the river. On the West Branch a gorge formed at Farrandsville on the 11th inst., extending a distance of three miles, and piling the ice up thirty feet high. The track of the P. & E. railroad was ten feet under water, ice and drift, and the telegraph poles were swept away. Trains were detained at Lock Haven.

How do these figures compare? A little obscure paper having a circulation of about 400 in the county, charges $8.50 for doing the same work that a paper having 1500 circulation charges $6.00 for. And yet that editor whines about the "enormous rates" charged by the "old organs," for public printing.

HONORABLE GRAY HAIRS.—Men live to be old by watching for the early symptoms of kidney trouble, and taking the famous Kidney-Wort in season. By so doing they live to be honored when gray-haired. The medicine cures acute rheumatism, promotes agreeable action on the liver and bowels and purifies the blood.

Mr. Charles E. Fritcher, who has for the past five years been the manager of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, has purchased a controlling interest in the paper. Under Mr. Fritcher's management the *Gazette* has assumed a position of influence in this part of the State.

From every quarter of the country there come favorable reports in regard to business prospects. Dry goods, groceries, manufacturing operations, and, last and best of all, real estate which is prognostic, feel the stimulus of healthy movement and reviving confidence. The opening of navigation will soon add to the activity now apparent.

Under the stay laws which was enacted several years ago in the interest of the debtor class and which expired by limitation last fall, the Sheiff of this county, Mr. Strine, realized about six thousand dollars in fees that he would not have realized had the law never been passed, and only one person who came under his hammer took advantage of it. The law was anything but success, except for the Sheriff.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

Women who delight in talking and gossip could more reasonably occupy their parts of speech by praising Leamon's Dyes made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt. The excellence of these dyes cannot be too widely known. They work equally well with the most fragile fabrics. Get them at your druggists.

Some years ago under proceedings of the Orphans' Court of this county, the real estate of James Hess deceased was sold by his administrators to Alexander Stewart of Orangeville. As part of the land is in Sullivan county the title to that was defective. Mr. Stewart, for a second time has applied to the Legislature for a special act to validate his title. By reference to the proceedings of that body, we observe that on motion of Mr. Vanderslice the bill was taken up and passed second reading.

P. S.—The following from the Record has been handed us.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY March 7th, 1879.

On bill No. 268, to validate titles &c.

On motion of Mr. Vanderslice to call up on second reading, (out of place) Knittle said: Mr. Speaker, I object to this bill being considered at the present time. There are two sides to this question, and I desire to have an opportunity of presenting the reason for my objections before the bill is allowed to be considered.

I have not at hand the record of the court upon which my objections are principally based, therefore I ask that this bill may not be considered at the present time.

The Speaker. The gentleman can present his argument just as well upon third reading of the bill as at present.

Knittle. Very well: with that understanding I withdraw my objection.

Why let your Baby suffer and perhaps die, when a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once relieve it and effect a cure. Price 25 cents.

All the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were started on full time yesterday.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The sessions of the M. E. Conference will begin on Tuesday evening, March 13th, at 7.30 o'clock, with a temperance meeting at the Opera House. There will be a business meeting each day at 9 o'clock a. m.

On Wednesday at 3 o'clock, meeting of ladies' and Pastor's Christian Union, at 7.30 o'clock, Anniversary of Freedman's Aid Society. On Thursday at 3 o'clock meeting of women's Foreign Missionary Society. At 7.30, Anniversary of the Board of church extension.

On Friday at 10.30 missionary sermon; at 3 p. m. meeting of Sunday School workers; at 7.30 Lecture by Rev. Dr. Fowler, admission 50, 35 and 25 cents.

On Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m. Children's meeting; at 7.30, Anniversary of Preacher's Aid Society.

On Sunday at 9 a. m Conference Love feast, at 10.30 p. m. sermon by Bishop Foster; at 3 p. m. Ordination of Elders; at 7.30 Anniversary of Missionary Society.

On Monday, 24 inst., at 7.30 p. m. Anniversary of Board of Education.

At a stated meeting of Catawissa Lodge No. 249 F. & A. M. held March 4th 1879 A. L. 5879, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, our Almighty Father hath seen fit in this infinite wisdom to remove from earthly labor here below, to sure rest above, our beloved brother W. Grier Quick.

Resolved, that whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of our Supreme Grand Master, we deeply deplore the event which takes from us a true and faithful member, who, by his daily walk was a light and ornament to our order

Resolved, that our warmest sympathies are extended to the bereaved family in this their great affliction, and we assure them that while they mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father, we mourn the loss of a true and worthy brother.

Resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to each member of the family of our deceased brother, and also to the county papers for publication.

A. H. SHARPLESS,
W. M. MONROE,
H. B. ALBRIGHT,
} Com.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—On Saturday last the Sheriff sold at this place the following real estate, viz:

Owner.	Purchaser.
John Keller, 200 acres,	A. W. Creamer, $50.00
John Keller, 1 house and lot,	A. W. Creamer, $970.00.
John Keller, 1 lot,	A. W. Creamer, $55.00.
" 1 "	" $25.00.
John Keller, 4 lots, Joshua Fetterman,	$65.00.
Peter Jones, house and lot,	Wm. Krickbaum, $900.00.
P. M. Sonderling, house and lot,	I. & H. R. Bower. $250.00.
William Swisher, farm.	Jacob Stine's administrators. $100.00.
Solomon Yenger, farm,	Jacob Stine's administrators, $2,905.00.
W. E. John, house and lot,	W. H. Abbott, $550.00.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

According to the call, several persons interested in this work assembled in Corell's Hall on March 11th.

Convention called to order by Aaron Kester and the call for a convention read by M. P. Lutz. A portion of Scripture was read and prayer offered by Rev. O. D. S. Barclay.

The convention then organized by electing Rev. O. D. S. Barclay Chairman and M. P. Lutz Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions were appointed consisting of J. L. Richardson, Chandler Evers, M. C. Woodward and G. A. Potter.

Adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m.

Afternoon Session.—Opened with prayer by J. K. Eyer. Committee on Resolutions reported and offered resolutions condemning the license system and asking for a total prohibition of the liquor traffic. J. L. Richardson, J. K. Eyer and J. C. Roberts were elected delegate, to the convention to be held at Harrisburg April 23d and 24th.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.—Postmaster General Key has recently issued the following circular, which is of interest to all our readers:

"Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment of many new post offices throughout the country, this department finds it necessary, in order to secure a rapid transmission of the heavy mails now passing particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, to request the public that in all cases the name of the county as well as the post office and state, be superscribed upon letters, newspapers and other matter forwarded by mail."

$200 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one who will inform the subscriber of the whereabouts of her child or for its return. No questions asked. The following is the description: The child is between three and four years of age, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, two upper front teeth decayed. There was a slight disfigurement of the neck on either side. He had on brown cotton pants, little striped shirt, leather shoes with copper tips, and a very dark green jacket. Other papers will confer a favor by copying.

MRS. LIZZIE SCHALL.
P. O. Address, Coudersport, Pa.

THE CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

"Roses on her cheeks,
And a rose her lips."

The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, only $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Grand Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. If suffering from those painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never failing remedy for these complaints.

The avenues leading to an early grave have often been opened by a Cough or Cold. Thousands have been cured and saved by Dr. Boll's Cough Syrup. It is cheap, only 25 cents a bottle.

A writer in a March magazine says the reason the Chinese wear five buttons on their coats is solely to keep in sight something to remind them of the five principal moral virtues which Confucius recommended. We always supposed they wore five buttons to prevent their blouses from flying open and exposing a dirty shirt. Now that this question is settled, let some one explain why Americans wear two buttons on the rear of their frock coats. It is certainly not to remind them of any moral virtues, for they can't see the buttons on the rear of their frock coats. It is certainly not to remind them of any moral virtues, for they can't see the buttons until they take off their coats.—*Norristown Herald.*

No family should be without *Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia* and *Pills*. I use them both The wonderful results I have experienced from their use, surpasses anything I know of in medicine. I have under my charge a large number of cattle, and in the various troubles that horsemen have to contend with, know of nothing so reliable as *Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia*.

H. C. SCHMITZ
South Bend Nursery Barton Co., Kansas.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES.
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with valuable Nerve tonic is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now indispensable as a tonic medicine. It cools but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel. Sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your Druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit so beware of them. Get six bottles for $5.

WORMS REMOVED ALIVE.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape Worm with head, and all complete, alive in two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for a circular or call on your druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails.

THE 'PEOPLE WANT PROOF.'

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses we'll relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all druggists. aug 30, '78-tf

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, prove them the best and most effectual pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Business Notices

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles. Call and see
The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.
Cheaper than ever.
Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices
at D. Lowenberg's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats,
Wool Hats, Fur Hats,
For Men—for Boys—and Children
At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats,
Cheap, Durable, Neat and New
Just received at D. Lowenbergs.

New Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Tickings, &c., at H. J. Clark & Son's at the old stand of Clark & Wolf.

A SEWING MACHINE NEEDLE
and
SCISSORS COMBINED.

The particular advantage of this combination is in having a cutter for severing the thread at the nearest possible point to the operator, *the finest* and *strongest* needle *made*. A complete assortment for all Sewing Machines for sale only by D. A. Creasy, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Try the Eighnie Shirt at H. J. Clark & Son's.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

New Table Linens, Napkins and Towels this week at Lutz & Sloan's very cheap.

One Bale of 750 yards of Russia Crash to be sold at 7 and 8 cents per yard by the piece at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Call at McKinnty's for Shoes.

More 6 cent yard wide Muslins this week at Lutz & Sloan's,

Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, &c., at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Best Syrup in town for 48 cents a gallon at Creasy's.

Our Corset Department is complete with all the new styles and makes, with some Big Bargains in odd makes and sizes to close out at H. J. Clark & Son's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

New Spring Dress Goods just received at Lutz & Sloan's with trimming Silks to match

D. A. Creasy keeps a full line of choice goods, such as canned goods, Jellys, and sells cheaper than any one in town. Call and see.

H. J. Clark & Son are now offering all the new Spring Novelties in Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, Ruchings, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, &c., at low prices.

Lutz & Sloan are selling Appleton "A" Muslin yet for 7 cents by the bolt.

Fresh lot of Oranges and Lemons this week at D. A. Creasy's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*.
Rev. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial*,
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.
J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

More 5 cent Calicoes just received at Lutz & Sloan's.

John Henson offers his services as general laborer at reasonable wages.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Lutz & Sloan have just received another large lot of White Shirts.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFIC

CARPETS! Largest Stock in New York City.
at one half FORMER PRICES.
Good Tapestry Carpets, 25c per yard. INGRAINS, from 20c. M-QUEITES, WILTONS, ARMINSTER, VELVETS, BODY-BRUSSELS, and THREE-PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. OIL CLOTHS, all widths from 35c. per yard.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported, at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
189 and 191 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 13th street, NEW YORK.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the receipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben Vandelf & Co., 99 Ann St., N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. a&co nov. 22, '78-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Painless Remedy is the best ever KNOWN for PILES of every kind (Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Internal, &c.), and all diseases of the RECTUM, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief, and effects a radical and permanent Cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. Try it and relieve your sufferings. ONLY 50 cents for a LARGE PACKAGE. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists. DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann st., N. Y.
nov. 22, '78-6m a&co

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

PROTRUDING TOES.
PARENTS, you need no longer throw away your CHILDREN'S SHOES before they are HALF WORN, on account of HOLES through the TOES. Either the
SILVER
"Of A. S. T. Co."
BLACK TIP
Will Prevent This.
ASK FOR THESE SHOES WHEN BUYING.
march 14, '79-4w d

LAME BACK.
BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER IS for lameness or weakness of the back, Rheumatism, and all local aches and pains, the best remedy known. It was invented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary Porous Plasters. It relieves pain at once, and cures where other plasters do not even relieve. Sold everywhere by druggists. Price 25 cents. d mar. 14, '79-4w

AN EXCITING BOOK! 20,000 SOLD!!
STANLEY'S OWN STORY
Of his "Wild Adventures" and "Triumphs" re-written in the graphic style of Hon. J. T. Headley, is the only authentic and copyrighted GREAT EDITION, and is selling FASTER than any other book in America. Gives a FULL History of his "DOWN THE CONGO." The press commend it. Purchasers praise it. Agents are eager for it, because it SELLS despite hard times. More
Agents Wanted! For full particulars and TERMS address
HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia.
mar. 14, '79-4w d

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES
NOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale at low prices. See page 97 of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
march 14, '79-4w d

BAYARD TAYLOR His LIFE, TRAVELS and LITERARY CAREER
AGENTS WANTED. Secure territory at once.
QUAKER CITY PUB. HOUSE, 723 Sansom st., Phila.
feb. 28, '79-4w d

CUTICURA.
This Great Skin Cure is WARRANTED to cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Dandruff, Pimples and Comedones. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of price. Small boxes 50 cents, large $1. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Boston. Send to box 3566 for circular and testimonials. d feb. 28, '79-4w

DIPTHERIA!
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.
I. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
feb. 28, '79-4w d

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on

Saturday, March 15th, 1879,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, M. A. Ammerman, Administrator of John Eveland, late of Fishingcreek township in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south and east by lands of Peter Eveland, on the north by lands of Michael Lemmon's heirs and on the west by lands of George Pealer, containing

27 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a
Frame House and Frame Barn.

There is also on the premises, a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD and other fruit trees. The land is naturally of good soil. The property is located on the public road leading from Asbury to the State road. It is near the church and school house, as well as being convenient to the market.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Fishingcreek, and county aforesaid.

WILLIAM KNICKBAUM,

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

feb. 14, '79-ts M. A. AMMERMAN, Administrator.

Important to Lawyers.
Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of the above, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.
ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons, 5 cents each
" " Fi. Fa. 10 " "
" " Rule to take Depositions, 10 " "
" " " choose Arbitrators, 5 " "
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.
" " Capias, 10 " "
Petition for Appointment of Guardian, 10 " "
Rule to take Depositions, 10 " "
Narr in Debt, with Confession, 15 " "
" " Assumpsit, 15 " "
Mechanics Lien, 15 " "
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 5 cents each.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.

Subpoenas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 to 35 cents each.
Leases ..... 5 cents each
Blue Deeds ..... 10 " "
Parchment Deeds ..... 15 " "
Agreements ..... 5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales ..... 20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales ..... 3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond ..... 12 " "
All kinds of Notes ..... 7 " "
Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.—ESTATE OF CORNELIUS KIKENDALL, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the said Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of Benjamin Evans, Administrator of Cornelius Kikendall, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY,

Agricultural.

RULES FOR MAKING GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

These rules were recently printed in the *Rural New Yorker*, and are so excellent and concise that we re-print for the benefit of our readers.

FEEDING.

Select your cows with reference to the quantity and richness of the milk produced. The best cows are the cheapest for butter, so get the best of whatever breed you select. Give them good pasturage in the summer, and plenty of pure water, with frequent access to salt. In winter, feed sweet, early-hay, well-cured corn fodder, roots, cabbages, etc., and a ration of bran, corn-meal, ground oats, and middlings.

IMPLEMENTS.

Have the best implements, and keep them scrupulously clean, well scalded, and often exposed to the sweetening influences of the sun. The milk pail and pans should be of the best quality of tin. A reliable thermometer is a necessity to every good dairyman.

MILKING.

The milking should be done quietly and at regular times, and the utmost cleanliness observed. Nothing is tainted quicker than milk by foul odors, and surely at times with nearly all cows there is enough animal odor to it, without adding any more.

SETTING.

Strain the milk slowly into the pans, four to six inches deep. It is an excellent plan to strain the milk into a large can set in cold water, and cool down to sixty degrees before putting into the small pans. The milk must be set in a pure atmosphere, at such a temperature as will permit the cream to rise in from thirty to thirty-six hours after setting. In order to do that the room should be kept at about 60 to 65 degrees, and not allowed to vary much either above or below.

In hot weather keep a large piece of ice in a tub in the room. Cover over with a thick blanket, and, if arranged so that the water will run off, it will keep a long time, and keep the room very uniform.

In cold weather some arrangement for warming the milk room should be adopted.

SKIMMING.

Skim as soon as the milk begins to turn sour. When you pour your cream into the cream jar, splash as little as possible. Stir the cream every time you add more to it, and wipe the sides of the pot. Keep the temperature at about sixty degrees, and the cream pot in the coolest part of the house, covered with a fine gauze netting strained on a hoop, not with a tight cover. If covered too tight, fermenation is often too rapid.

CHURNING.

Churn often, as there is nothing gained by long keeping. Bring the temperature of the cream in the churn to 56°, and not allow it to rise above 64°. Churn early in the morning, while it is cool. First scald the churn, turn the paddles a few times; then pour in cold water, and turn the paddles; pour off, and pour in your cream. In churning revolve the paddles with an easy regular motion, not too fast nor too slow.

The butter should come in about forty minutes, a little more or less if the temperature of the cream when put in was about 58°, ascertained by the thermometer.

COLORING.

When likely to be deficient in color add a sufficient quantity of The Perfected Butter Color (made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.,) to keep it up to the June standard.

WORKING AND SALTING.

When it has 'broken' and there is difficulty to make the butter gather, throw in some cold water and give a few more turns. Some, and I think a majority, of the best butter makers of to-day wash their butter with cold water before removing from the churn. Gather your butter with the paddle and lift it out into the tray, press it gently and incline it, and let the butter-milk run off. Work it gently with the paddle, with a cutting, gentle pressure, but not to mash it; or, better, put it into the butter-worker.

Salt in about an ounce to the pound, or to the taste of good customers; only with the best salt, and free from lumps and coarseness. Work the butter only so much as to expel the butter-milk, but not to work it too dry. This can be done by the use of a weak brine prepared for the purpose. Put the bowl away in a cool place. After stand twelve or twenty-four hours, gently press out with a ladle or machine, the remaining butter milk, and any brine that will flow out with it, care being used not to work it too much. If this is done the butter has lost its grain and becomes salvey, and its keeping qualities are greatly injured.

PACKING.

Pack in vessels which will impart no impurities to the butter. Fill within half an inch from the top. Place a thin cloth wholly over the butter. Over that pour cold brine as strong as can be made of hot water and the purest salt, or cover with a layer of fine salt. The whole process of making the butter, from drawing the milk to the placing of the butter in packages, should be hurried, as milk, cream and butter are going to decay every moment when exposed to the air, however pure it may be. Such butter is ready to keep or to sell. If to be kept long before selling, surround every package with coarse salt, by placing them in boxes prepared for the purpose. This process keeps the butter cool and hard, and free from sudden changes of air. When all these things are attended to promptly, and with as much uniformity as is under the power of man control, there will be a near approach to uniformity in color, richness and purity. If the new beginner follows these rules, and keeps doing so, he will soon command the highest figures.

Cleanliness and common sense applied from the beginning to the end are absolutely necessary to insure good butter that will bring the highest price in the market.

J. T. Hanchett, of Tecumseh, writes: 'If the cows are milked a few days before they come in, when the udder becomes reasonably full, I do not think they will be troubled with milk fever. Such at least has been my experience.

Most of the diseases of cattle are caused by wrong treatment—too much fed at one time, too little at another; too rich at one time, too poor at another, etc. If all cattle and horses were fed, and watered, and used properly, there would be little disease.

To clear a cistern, add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a twenty barrel cistern of rain water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing, and even for cooking purposes.

It is stated that a Minnesota miller has invented an entirely new process of grinding wheat, which does away with the millstones now in use and substitutes therefor a vertically running granite disc in direct combination with a circle segment of French burr. This new process produces 80 per cent of middling.

THE OBSTINATE WEATHER COCK.

How did the ship happen to be up there among the mountains? That no one could say; but everybody could see it upon the school house belfry, and everybody did see it. "We shall have a storm to-day, the old ship is sailing east," the people would say, as they looked at it; or, "Fair weather to-day, the captain is looking westward." When the bell in the belfry rang the children into school the ship trembled, but it kept on its course. And what was its course? Always in the teeth of the wind.

It was a full rigged ship, all sails set, and the captain standing on the poop. He always stood there rain or shine, fair weather or foul, morning, noon and night—such a faithful captain was he. His hands were in his pockets, and his tarpaulin was cocked on the side of his head. Captain Prim, the children called him. Captain Prim had always sailed this ship. He could not remember the time when he had sailed any other. It was a long memory, too, that the captain had. He could remember the time when he lived in the same house with a golden cock and a galloping horse and a locomotive. Where were they now? Gone, no one knew where, while the captain—Captain Prim—was sailing his ship. You may believe that the captain thought none the worse of himself for that.

Captain Prim was always ready to put his ship about whenever he saw a change of wind coming. At the slightest touch on his bronzed cheek, he would sing out: "Haul away on the main sheet! Belay there!" and round the ship would come, and the captain would look straight ahead and be ready for the next tack.

Whither was he bound? Ah, that's the question. You could not have got it from the captain, but I will tell you. Although he looked so sturdy and knowing, deep down in his brave little heart was his secret—he wanted to get out upon the open sea. It vexed him to be always in sight of land. He couldn't get away from the dreadful mountains all about him, and once in a great while, when there was a great fog, he was terribly anxious lest his ship should go on the rocks. So it was that night and day he kept his post and sailed in the teeth of the wind, for those were his sailing orders.

"Captain," said a man whom he had known in his early days, "always sail in the teeth of the wind and you'll do your duty."

One day he was startled by seeing a head looking at him over the rail.

"I say there," said the head, "want a passenger?" and before the captain could answer, the stranger had climbed over the rail and stood on the deck, where he shook himself.

"Pretty dusty, eh!"

"Who are you?" growled the captain. "Landlubber! dusty! out at sea!"

"Hear him!" laughed the passenger. "Why captain, you haven't started yet."

When you are as old as I am, young stranger——" began Captain Prim.

"When you've traveled as far as I have," began the passenger, "you'll know whether its dusty or not."

Captain Prim longed to ask him where he had come from, but his pride prevented.

"May be it isn't dusty between here and Colorado. May be these hills are'nt pretty rough climbing. I'm tired of it. I'm ready for a voyage. Pull up your anchor and weigh it. O, I know a thing or two about the sea; just weigh your anchor and tell me how heavy it is cap'n."

"Who are you, any way?" asked the captain, his curiosity getting the better of his pride.

"I? didn't you ever see one of my family before? Why, I'm a Potato Bug. I have had enough of this country. I'm going abroad."

Just then the wind veered a little.

"Haul away on the main sheet!" cried the captain, and the Potato Bug, not seeing anybody at work, put his head down the hatchway and repeated the order.

"I say, chambermaid, the cap'n wants you;" but no one answered.

"Well, this is a ghostly ship," said the Potato Bug. "I'm not going to work my passage."

"Belay there!" cried the captain, as the ship swung round and was still again.

"O, we're going now, are we?" asked the passenger; "this is comfortable," and he crossed his legs. "But I say, cap'n," he began again, pretty soon, "we don't get ahead. I've been watching that meeting-house and it dosen't move a particle. It ought to. It ought to look as if it was moving. O, I know something about motion."

"Mind your business," said the captain badly frightened. He, too, had always had an eye on that meeting-house, when the wind was in the west, and it bothered him that he should never seem to get by it.

"Well, I think I will. I'll get out of this Flying Dutchman," said the Potato Bug, getting up and climbing over the rail again. I am used to getting ahead in the world. You may stay and sail to nowhere, if you want to. Good-bye!" and he dropped over the side.

"He's an ignorant land-lubber," said Captain Prim, breathing a little more freely, but not daring yet to look at the meeting-house again. He could see the Potato Bug, a distant speck out on the end of the schoolhouse, and then the Potato Bug was gone. But Captain Prim, now that he was alone again, kept firmly to his post. His hands were in his pockets, the tarpaulin was cocked on the side of his head, and he kept his ship head on to the wind. Obstinate fellow!—*Horace E. Scudder; St. Nicholas for March.*

A London coroner, writing in regard to a recent railroad accident where, 'as usual, the communicating cord will not work,' made use of the following significant words: Should it fall to my lot to preside at any inquiry where the evidence shall establish a reasonable probability that proper means of communication might have averted loss of life, I shall direct the jury that individual members of the board are guilty of manslaughter, and, after so many disregarded warnings, it is quite possible that the criminals may not find the question of bail one of the easiest solutions.'

In his famous dictionary, Dr. Johnson who hated the Scotch with all the intense prejudice of which he was capable, gave this definition of the word "oats:" "A grain which in England is used as food for horses, in Scotland for men." One of the best things ever uttered was the comment of a celebrated Scotch divine on this definition, which was intended for a slur on the Scotch: "That accounts," said the Scotchman, "for the superior race of horses in England and of men in Scotland."

A little girl visiting a neighbor with her mother was gazing curiously at the host's new bonnet, when the owner queried: 'Do you like it, Laura?' The innocent replied: 'Why, mother said it was a perfect fright, but it don't scare me.' Laura's mother didn't stay long after that.

When a pair of skates gets to going faster than the lad who wears them, the boy will almost invariably sit down in a spiteful manner.

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment, her relief was immediate. She is now well.

B. MCDERMOTT.
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL. No. 13 Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir:—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's kind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA.—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
197 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the opiate from my veins, and I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. RODENS,
503 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 41, '78.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck,** and **Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

aug. 30, '78

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Clouded feelings about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** In explanation of the remedial power of these Purgative Pellets over a great a variety of diseases, it may be said that their **action upon the system is universal,** not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Any gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Any does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a **Laxative, Alterative,** or **Purgative,** is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. **Sold by druggists.**

R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucous, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Douche, which is the only form of treatment yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried HIGH UP and PERFECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications. It is mild and efficient to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche **sold by druggists.** R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

aug. 30, '78

In Proceedings for the Partition of the Real Estate of Rebecca Smith, Deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To A. K. Smith of Madison township; James Wilson and Susan his wife of Danville, Montour county; Penn'a.; Charles Dodson and Palmetta his wife of Madison township; Alexander H. Smith of said Danville; John Smith of Greenwood township said Columbia county; Samuel K. Smith of said Greenwood; Anna M. Smith of said Danville; B. F. Battin, Guardian of Rosa Smith and Grant Smith, minors of Greenwood aforesaid; Jacob Long of Pine township said Columbia county; Martha Long of said Madison; Daniel Long, Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Pa.; Jesse Weiser and Malinda his wife of Orefield, said Lehigh county; Edwin Rabenold and Matilda his wife of said Orefield; Henry Dottery and Hannah his wife of Guth Station said Lehigh county; John Klotz and Emeline his wife of Columbus Junction, Louisa county, Iowa; Peter Haas and Amanda his wife of Allentown, said Lehigh county; Milton Ott, and Abigail his wife of said Allentown; Jacob Lobach and Isabella his wife of Ironton said Lehigh county; George Richard and Susan his wife of said Allentown; Henry H. Werley, Ross M. Werley and Alice V. Werley, minor and Nathan Krum, Guardian of said Alice V. Werley of said Allentown, Heal descendants of Rebecca Smith, deceased and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Rebecca Smith, deceased at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the seventeenth day of February, A. D., 1879.

WM. KRICKBAUM,
Clerk O. C.

SEAL

M. W. Ness, Deputy.

feb. 21, 1:69-4w

ADMINISTRATOE'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE, DECEASED,

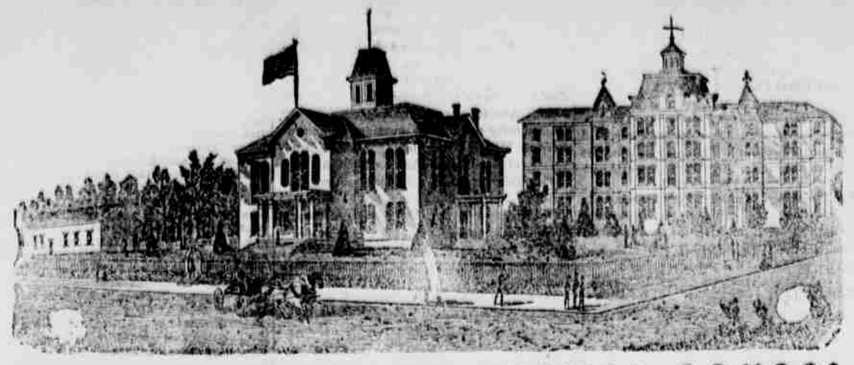
Letters of administration on the estate of William White, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrators without delay.

JOHN M. WHITE,
GEO. CONNER,
Lightstreet,
Administrators.

C W. MILLER, Att'y.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. march 29, '78—1y

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFIC



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning. Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.

Location beautiful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; and Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the officers of the Board of Censors.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.

F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.

Sept. 6, '78.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CALL AND SEE

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

CLOTHING

IN BLOOMSBURG.

Mens' Overcoats from $4 50.
Mens' Suits from $6 00.
Good Working Pants 90 cents.
Good Wool Hats for 75 cents.
Winter Caps from 40 cents.
Boys' Caps from 25cents.
Good Working Shirts 50 cents.
Mens' Vests from 50 cents.
Good White Shirts, linen fronts 65 cents.
Mens' Socks, 3 pairs for 25 cents.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

THE BARGAINS NOW SELLING

At the Popular Store of

DAVID LOWENBERG

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
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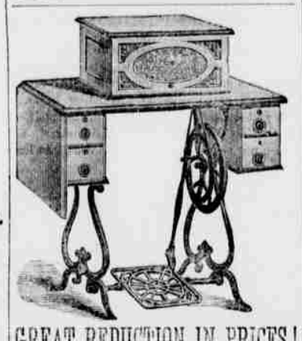

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